

THE TIMES.



FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1846.

For Congress—3d District.
JOHN G. MILLER,
OF COOPER COUNTY.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.
JOSEPH DAVIS.

FOR SHERIFF.
JACOB HEADRICK.

JOHN G. MILLER, Whig candidate for Congress, will address his fellow-citizens at Rochoport, on Monday, 27th July.

POLITICAL.

MEASURES. DAVIS and JACKSON, candidates for the Legislature, will address their fellow-citizens of Boone's Lick Township, at Boone's Lick, on Tuesday, 28th inst.; and of Franklin Township, at Franklin, on Wednesday, 29th inst.

WHIGS OF HOWARD.

The election is near at hand, and you have an important duty to perform. **JOHN G. MILLER**, is the Whig candidate for Congress in this Congressional District; he volunteered in the cause, with heavy odds against him, and has thoroughly canvassed the whole district, and manfully stood up to and defended your principles—the same for which you have been long and valiantly struggling, and your duty to yourselves and country demands that you should cast your votes for him and those principles—that you should be active and zealous in his support. He is an able, eloquent, and dignified man, and if through your exertions he should be elected to Congress, it will be the dawning of brighter days for Missouri,—and we shall have the proud satisfaction of seeing a man on the floor of Congress who has the ability and firmness to truly represent us. Therefore, let no Whig be absent on the day of election, but let us give Miller and Whig Principles a long and strong lift.

A representative is also to be chosen for the next legislature. The candidates are before you and well known. For the last six or eight years, you have been gallantly struggling on against a locofoco majority. It has gradually decreased at every contest, and at the last election, by your untiring efforts and indomitable perseverance, a victory was achieved, by the election of a majority of your candidates. Another battle is to come off on the first Monday in August, and it is highly important that every man should be on the ground that day—for, upon the issue of that battle, depends the permanent good of your long and arduous struggle for the redemption of old Howard from locofoco misrule. If, through carelessness and inattention, we are defeated now, all our former work was in vain, and will have to be done over again. It is therefore of the utmost importance, both for the present and the future, that we should elect our candidate, and that, too, by a majority which will be decisive. We have the strength to do it, and our duty requires it of us. Let our duty be done, faithfully and fearlessly, and victory—permanent victory—is ours. The course of the locofocos toward the Whigs when they had the power, should prompt you to active efforts, lest we again fall under their control. They derided and trampled upon you when they had the power and would do it again. Snatch from their hands this power, lest they again abuse it.

But few days remain for work. Be active—be vigilant—be not deceived by electioneering reports—stand firmly by your candidate and your principles, and victory will crown your efforts. To the polls early, and stay there late, and see that your friends and neighbors do likewise. "Once more to the breach, dear friends, and the day is ours."

The canvass is growing warm as the day approaches for the election. The candidates are busily engaged canvassing the counties. The locos got "headed" in their attempt to take a "running shoot" on "Jo," and they fight like hemmed wolves. As they could not get the start much, and were caught jockeying, they are determined to make the best race possible.

"Jo Davis is here," said a chap at Roanoke, evidently alarmed.

"The d—! he is! why, they told me at Fayette, yesterday, that he would not be back for ten days, and we thought by that time we could fix things so that he could not get 'em straight before the election. Well, I'll go and see what must be said and done now. Cuss his liver, I don't believe he ever went to Jefferson at all—it was all a whig lie to deceive us."

THE CONSTITUTION—MR. GREEN. MR. JACKSON.

Mr. Green and Mr. Jackson, are now both before the people of this county for their suffrages—and are both trying to force the new constitution on the people. They have doubtless found out by this time that it is not so popular as they imagined it would be, when they were baiting the small counties, by making one man in them equal to two, three, four and five in the large counties. But they are too far committed to back water now, and must stand by it.

We make the following extract from a letter published in the "Democrat" of last December, written from Jefferson City, to give these gentlemen a good start on what they considered then would be a popular measure. We do not know who wrote the letter, but could give a tolerable guess. It says:—

"Mr. Jackson of Howard, and Mr. Green of Lewis, brought forward a compromise, which had the happy effect of healing the breach, and uniting in its support 54 out of 63 members that were present. From all I can see, Jackson, the member from your county, may justly be styled the *Ajax of the Convention*. Amid the din and storm which seemed for a while to reign, he was cool and calm—determined, bold and efficient. Such candor in expressing his sentiments—such honesty of purpose—such correctness of judgment, and such mastery talents in every respect, proclaim him a statesman of superior intellect; for if I can read the man's character, he can neither be intimidated nor flattered—coaxed nor subdued. We might, perhaps, have had a representation more radically perfect, without yielding an iota, but that is found it necessary, in order to conquer the turbulence which prevailed, to conform his action in some degree, to that spirit of concession on which the groundwork of our institutions was originally founded. As it is, it will be good—very good. Indeed, I am not certain but it will prove to be the very best system of representation that could at present be adopted."

So, it seems we might have had a system more "radically perfect, without yielding an iota," had it not been that this man, who could neither be "intimidated, flattered, coaxed nor subdued," found it necessary to barter your rights away. The writer himself, seemed to be ashamed of it, and hence his apologies. Why did not the "Ajax," the "Statesman," who could be moved neither by threats nor coaxing, use his powerful influence to perfect a better plan? It seems he only had to command and it was done: yet he found it necessary to yield!

MR. HANNAGAN'S OPINION OF MR. POLK. At the time Mr. Haywood of N. C., made his celebrated speech in the Senate, which had the effect of inducing the public to believe that Mr. Polk had turned a short corner on the fifty-four-forties, and left them in a most awkward predicament, Senator Hannagan made use of some remarkable language, when regarded in its application to the President of his own choice. Replying to Mr. Haywood, the Indiana Senator said:

"If the statement of the Senator was true, and the President meant what the Senator understood him to mean, then he was an infamous man. The gentleman from North Carolina had told the Senate that, in the message, there were, here and there, in various parts of it, 'stickings in,' parenthetically, to gratify the ultraisms of the country, but which he never meant to carry out. The meaning of this could only be that the President, in these 'stickings in,' employed false words to hide real motives and purposes. What was this, but deliberately and wilfully deceiving the country. If this was true it must soon come to light; and what must be his fate but disgrace! The story of his infamy would be circulated from one end of the country to the other, and his perfidious course would sink him in an infamy so profound, in a damnation so deep, that the hand of resurrection could never reach him. A traitor to his country so superlatively BASE NEED HOPE FOR NEITHER FORGIVENESS FROM GOD NOR MERCY FROM MAN."

The Oregon question has been settled by treaty—the basis of which is forty-nine—and some curiosity will be felt to know what Mr. Hannagan thinks of Mr. Polk now. It is a remarkable fact, that the number of 54 40 men has wonderfully diminished since the signing of the treaty, and a still less number are to be found who dare to question the propriety of Mr. Polk's conduct in this matter. If the following declarations, which we find attributed to Mr. Hannagan, by a correspondent of the Ohio State Journal, be true, he, at least, is not likely to change his opinion of Mr. Polk; and if what he says of the duplicity of the man be also true, no language is too strong in its application to him:

In conversation recently, in a mixed company, Mr. Hannagan without any attempt at concealment or disguise, intending it for the public ear, remarked as follows:

"Mr. Polk is a greater traitor than ever John Tyler was! His treachery to the Democratic party is ten thousand times more base, infamous, and execrable, than that of John Tyler was to the Whig party! He is utterly unworthy of confidence! The truth is not in him, and he can never again secure the support of any considerable portion of the Democratic party! The morning after Mr. Haywood made his speech in the Senate, and made the assertions which I do, said, the President sent for me. It was his own voluntary act. The interview was unsolicited on my part. He then declared to me, most solemnly and unequivocally, that Mr. Haywood had no authority whatever for the declarations he made—that they were entirely gratuitous, unjust and unfounded—that he would suffer his right arm to fall from his socket, his hand to be withered before he would consent to a treaty on the 49th parallel or any line short of 54 40!"

TAXATION.

Much talk is had just now on the subject of taxation, and the course pursued by the members of the last Legislature. During the sitting of the last Legislature, we had two or three friends there who corresponded with us, and kept us advised of the part different men acted. We consider this an opportune time to republish an extract from one of these letters, on this subject. We hope it will be read, and its contents duly noted. It is as follows:

"On motion of Mr. Biggs, the bill to provide for assessing and collecting the revenue was taken up, referred to a committee of the whole house, into which the house resolved itself.

Mr. Stringfellow moved to amend the bill so as to levy a tax upon all seals of office of the several courts of the State, for writs, records of deeds and all copies of records certified under seal, as a State tax, naming no amount.

Mr. Davis moved to reject the amendment, which was done.

Mr. Bay then moved to amend so as to confine the tax upon the seals to the record of deeds in the recorder's office. And upon motion of Mr. Wilson of Randolph, that also was rejected.

Mr. Jackson (Spencer) moved to amend the bill that hereafter ALL DEBTS DUE BY NOTES, BONDS OR BILLS, SHALL BE TAXABLE IN THE SAME MANNER AS IS DONE ON THOSE FOR MONEY LENT. But that, on motion of Mr. Woods, was also rejected.

Mr. Stringfellow moved to raise the poll tax from twenty-five to seventy-five cents and Mr. Holmes moved to amend that amendment by inserting fifty in lieu of seventy-five. The amendments of Mr. Holmes and Mr. Stringfellow were both severally voted down by the committee in a manner which seemed to imply that men's heads were already taxed high enough.

Mr. Boas moved to increase the ad valorem tax on all property from one sixth to one fifth of one per centum on its assessed value—and upon motion of Mr. Woods that was also rejected.

Mr. Richmond then moved to raise the poll tax from 25 to 40 cents per head for each free white male over 21 and under fifty-five years of age, but the committee rejected that also by a handsome majority.

The foregoing small trifles took place in the committee of the whole house and of course will never appear upon the journal, but in order that the things that are Caesar's may be rendered unto Caesar, the public should know that each of the men who made moves to increase the taxes of the people are of the true and genuine stamp of democracy—the very men who voted to reject, a few days ago, Missouri's share of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. This has been predicted heretofore by men who love their country more than party, and the public can now see with what sincerity these men acted in rejecting the share of Missouri in the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. They pretend to love their country! They love the prospect of loaves and fishes which party drill promises them, and that said, their concern about their country vanishes like mist before the morning sun."

The locos have taken the census, and make out twelve votes in their favor. They are very modest not to claim more than an even dozen! That is just the number that Davis beat Jackson in 1844—but he'll do it a "little more," this heat. Four times twelve make forty-eight, and two more, fifty: that's our notish!

COMPLIMENTARY.—In the course of one of his recent speeches, because Mr. Jackson could not successfully combat the arguments of Gen. Wilson, of Randolph, on the subject of representation, he said he, Gen. R., knew no more what he was writing about than his horse did about preaching!

Sound argument, that!

THAT MONEY.—Missouri's distributive share of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands is in the National Treasury, subject to her order. The State owes near a million of dollars, and is paying ten per cent. on a part of that debt, and yet the last Legislature refused to receive that money! Missouri is the only State in the Union that has refused to take her share. What do the people, who have the debt to pay, think of such a course on the part of their representatives? They vote to raise the tax on your heads—raise the tax on your property—tax the few dollars you have sold your crops and stock for, or, if you did not sell for cash, to tax the notes and bonds you took in payment for them, and yet refuse this money, and that, too, after they had received the 500,000 acres of land tendered in the same law of Congress with the money!

Citizens of Howard! This is the course Mr. C. F. Jackson has pursued.

The democrats are begging very hard for Mr. Green. They see that the part he took in the late convention, and his advocacy of the new Constitution is working against him. Strong appeals are made on party grounds. We rejoice to see, however, that the cry of "party" is losing its effect. Men are beginning to look at principles instead of names, and there is a settled determination on the part of many to sustain no man who helped to make the Constitution, or who is in favor of fastening an instrument containing such odious features upon the people. The party chain is broken, and men will have to fall or stand by their principles.

THE TARIFF.—The vote in the House for the new tariff was 113 Democrats and 1 Whig; against it 18 Democrats and 77 Whigs; absent 10 Democrats and 3 Whigs. There are three vacancies. Four Democrats from New York, 2 from New Jersey, 11 from Pennsylvania, and 1 from Maryland were among the nays.

New England stood 9 for the bill, 19 against it, 3 absent; the Middle States 18 for it, 47 against it, 5 absent; the Southern States 49 for it, 22 against it, 7 absent.

SWAPPING VOTES.—It will be necessary

for the Whigs to watch their opponents at the approaching election. They are using all possible means to secure the election of Mr. Jackson—to do which they know they must obtain some whig votes. In every township where there is any excitement about township officers, they are offering to cast their vote for the man who will use his influence for Jackson. Whigs who are particularly anxious for the election of any township officer are looked up, and the whole democratic force of the township offered to their man, if they will bring one or more votes for Jackson. We hope no Whig will lend himself to the defeat of his party. They will be sure so to manage as to get their part of the bargain complied with first, and laugh at their dupes. Let there be no swapping of votes. Stand up to your principles and party, and success will crown our efforts.

Look to this, whigs of the different townships.

From the New York Courier and Enquirer.

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.

The following letter from HENRY CLAY, addressed to a mercantile house of high standing in this city, under circumstances which the letter itself sufficiently explains, will be read with a thrill of pleasure by the hundreds of thousands of his devoted friends throughout the country. It relates to the great principle of Protection to American Industry, and utters words of wisdom at a crisis when they should not, and will not, pass unheeded. In the comments upon the character and aims of the new commercial policy of England, will be found suggestions well worthy of attention; and the whole letter is one of marked interest and importance.

Our readers, we are sure, will share the delight with which we listen again to the wise and patriotic counsels of the great Statesman of the West. His letter is the more valuable, because it comes from the quiet and repose of his retirement, and not from the field of active public service. It is every way worthy of attention, and cannot be without an influence upon the current of public affairs.

ASHLAND, June 6th, 1846.

GENTLEMEN:—I postponed answering your favor until the arrival of the articles to which it refers, which you have been kind enough to present to me. They reached here yesterday in safety, and I request your acceptance of my thanks for them. The pleasure which we shall derive in using them, will be much increased by the fact, that both the raw material and the fabric are American. Their excellence attests the perfection to which this important branch of woolen manufactures has attained in the United States, and it is the more gratifying because of the difficulties with which they have had constantly to contend.

On both sides of the Atlantic, the policy of affording protection to domestic manufactures appears to be under consideration in the national legislatures. The British Minister has brought forward a measure embracing the doctrines of free trade, not, however, without exceptions of several, and some very important articles. The manufacturers of Great Britain have reached a very high degree of perfection, by means of her great capital, her improved skill and machinery, her cheap labor, and under a system of protection long, perseveringly, and rigorously enforced. She moreover possesses immense advantages for the sale and distribution of her numerous manufactures, in her vast colonial possessions, from which those of foreign powers are either entirely excluded, or are admitted on terms very unequal with her own.

I am not therefore surprised that under these favorable circumstances, Great Britain should herself be desirous to adopt, and to prevail on other nations to adopt the principles of Free Trade; I shall be if any of the great nations of the continent should follow an example, the practical effects of which would be so beneficial to her and so injurious to them.

The propriety of affording protection to domestic manufactures, its degree, and its duration depend upon the national condition and the actual progress which they have made. Each nation, of right, ought to judge for itself. I believe that history records no instance of any great and prosperous nation, which did not draw its essential supplies of food and raiment from within its own limits. If all nations were just commencing their career, or if their manufactures had all made equal progress, it might perhaps be wise to throw open the markets of the world to the freest and most unrestricted competition. But it is manifest, that while the manufactures of some have acquired all the maturity and perfection of which they are susceptible, and those of others are yet in their infancy, struggling hard for existence, a free competition between them must result to the advantage of the experienced and skilful, and to the injury of those who are just beginning to naturalize and establish the arts.

No earthly gratification to the heart of a statesman can be greater than that of having contributed to the adoption of a great system of National Policy, and of afterwards witnessing its complete success in its practical operation. The gratification can be enjoyed by those who were instrumental in establishing the policy of protecting our domestic manufactures. Every promise which they made has been fulfilled. Every prediction which they have hazarded as to the quality and quantity of the domestic supply, as to the reduction of prices, as to the effect of competition at home, and as to the abundance of the public revenue, has been fully realized. And it is no less remarkable that every counter prediction, without exception, of the opponents of the policy, has, in the sequel, been entirely falsified.

Without tracing particularly the operation of our earlier tariffs, adjusted to both the objects of revenue and protection, and coming down to the last, it seems to me that if there ever were a beneficial effect from any public measure fully demonstrated, it is, that the tariff of 1842, beyond all controversy, relieved both the Government and the people of the United States from a state of pecuniary embarrassment bordering on bankruptcy.

Entertaining these views and opinions, I should deeply regret any abandonment of the policy of protection, or any material alteration of the Tariff of 1842, which has worked so well. If its operation had been even doubtful, would it not be wiser to wait further developments from experience. Scarcely any misfortune is so great to the business and pursuits of a people as that of perpetual change.

I am sensible that I have extended this letter to a most unreasonable length. I hope you will excuse and attribute it to the beautiful fruits of a favorite and cherished policy which you have kindly sent to

Your friend and obdt. serv't.
(Signed) H. CLAY.

GEN. GAINES' LETTER.

The following letter from Gen. Gaines is pithy and pointed. It presents the strong points in his case in a few words, and shows that his course can be more easily vindicated than some of his assailants supposed:

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DIVISION,
New Orleans, June 7th 1846.

Sir: I have to acknowledge the honor of your letter of the 28th May—last month.

It was with surprise I learned the Department of War regarded with disapprobation the request made by me upon the Governor of Kentucky, and other States, for assistance. At the time it was made, (the 4th May last,) General Taylor was in the most critical situation. He had been left with neither adequate means, or men, to sustain the national honor—opposed to an army nearly four times as strong as his own, and cut off from his military stores. The country was uncertain whether he could escape destruction. By his own gallantry, and the indomitable courage of his officers and men, and the providence of God, he extricated himself from the difficulty. At this crisis he requested troops to be sent to him with all possible despatch. As commander of this Division of the United States I immediately sought the means of meeting his wishes. And I would have deemed myself recreant to my trust, and meriting dismissal from the service, if I had postponed action on the subject for two weeks, until orders could have been received from Washington.

The War Department may deem the number of troops asked by me as greater than the exigency required. This I must confess would astonish me, as the War Department asked and procured a bill authorizing the levy of 50,000 volunteers, and appropriating (\$10,000,000) ten millions to meet the same exigency.

The War Department seems to be of opinion that there is no discretionary power lodged in me to act without positive orders. I, therefore, would ask for information—if a servile insurrection should occur—if an irruption should be made by large tribes of Indians—if a swarm of steamers, with Paikhan guns, were seen hovering about this sea-coast—or if a general, at the head of a great part of the army of the United States upon the frontier of a neighboring State near me, should ask assistance, would it be my duty to refuse all aid until I should have received orders from Washington? I humbly conceive that the latter case has existed within the last month; and if I have erred in deeming Gen. Taylor and his army in a situation so hazardous as to demand immediate succor, it is an error under which the country, Congress, and the War Department, have equally labored.

Had assistance been delayed by me, and had General Taylor and his army been cut off, I would have regarded it as an indelible stigma upon my name. I am aware that the exercise of such a discretion must ever be at the peril of the officer exercising it. That peril I can never hesitate to incur whenever the welfare of the country demands it. If I exercise it unwisely, I am willing that my commission shall be forfeited, or if I exercise it vainly, or for dishonorable purposes, I am willing to be shot—I am more than willing to abide the consequences of my conduct in this matter, confident as I am, that I have not transcended my duty, or acted with greater zeal than the emergency required. If the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, so well contested as they were for a time, on both sides, had resulted in the loss of Taylor's army, it would have plunged the whole Union into deep mourning—and into that most poignant of all human griefs—an abiding sense of self-reproach for the settled and cold indifference with which his want of competent force and supplies had been for months withheld.

The talented and gallant General Du Buys, who for a long time commanded the finest division of volunteers I have ever seen since the war of 1814 and '15, and who, I am sure, was no superior for the command of this description of force, with L. Texado, Esq. one of the most promising young members of the Legislature, and the talented Judge Bryce, were not, as you seem to suppose, private citizens. They were Louisiana volunteers, and gentlemen of high respectability, and were appointed by me to act as officers of the general staff—upon the same principle that the distinguished Edward Livingston, A. L. Duncan, and John R. Grymes, all first-rate lawyers, were appointed by Jackson to act as staff officers.

Jackson's object was, as my object has ever been upon such occasions, to maintain the great principle upon which the defense and the independence of our beloved Union must forever depend; that to be a private volunteer is to hold a station of high honor, whence an acting general staff may, with strict propriety, be taken and put on duty in the absence of the regular staff of the army.

These appointments, and all the measures taken by me to which you object, were deemed by me as essential duties, and discharged by me upon principles sanctioned by the greatest and best of men ever known to me, some of whom took their degrees in military and political science in the school of our beloved Washington, Greene, and Knox; and in the more civic school of Jefferson, and Dearborn, and Gallatin; and, though last, not least, in the school of Madison, Eustis, Dallas, and Armstrong, Monroe, and Calhoun, the master spirits of the war of 1812 to 1814 and '15.

Be assured, sir, that I will obey with much pleasure the orders of the President of the United States, according to my oath of office. As to the reprimands with which you have honored me in the last year, and in the last and present month, although they strike me as novelties, not being warranted by the sentence of a general court-martial, yet I carelessly submit to them, as they seem to be a source of pleasure to the War Department, and certainly inflict no injury on me. I can conceive but one motive for their frequent recurrence, and that is, that my name shall be so bandied before the country, that the public may be prepared to see with indifference me passed by in silence, if more distinguished officers are created in the army. If this is so, the labor is useless, as I may very soon be unable to discharge the active duties of my profession, (though long in the enjoyment of excellent health,) for I am already old, of a contented disposition, and have received sufficient distinctions during my humble life. Not the least of the distinctions do I regard the late prompt war measure of Congress and the President, and the noble-hearted Louisianians, and other whole souled western and southern men, in not only indirectly, but expressly, generously, and unanimously approving my conduct for having for many months urged the adoption of the principal measures which have recently been carried as by acclamation.

I do not wish to have the place of any General or other officer known to me. I, sir, was born at a time and reared among men who had not learned the art of marching to distinction by trampling under foot the claims of their dearest friends or brother soldiers.

Very respectfully, yours,
EDMUND P. GAINES.

Maj. Gen. United States Army,
Commanding the Western Division.
Hon. Wm. L. MARCY, Sec'y of War,
Washington city, D. C.

THE TARIFF BILL.—The bill for the reduction of the duties on the importation of foreign goods and manufactures has passed the House of Representatives. The majority on the final passage of the bill was nineteen votes; exhibiting a combined effect of Executive influence and party drill against the undoubted wishes of the people, and, as we suppose, against their actual instructions to a portion of those Representatives who composed the majority on the final vote, such as has rarely been witnessed even in the popular branch of Congress.

Ten and coffee, the objects without which no advantage to the revenue can rationally be expected from the passage of this bill were struck out of it by acclamation; but, to secure the votes of the Democracy of the Empire State, (indispensable to the passage of the bill,) a duty of twenty per cent. upon the value has been laid upon the article of salt, the most indispensable of all the necessities of life, without the daily use of which the poorest man in the country would be unable to keep body and soul together. An examination of the proceedings of yesterday, and of the years and days on the several questions, will show that this duty probably would not have passed the House, could the bill for stripping American manufactures of their present protection have been passed without it. So that the majority may almost literally be said to have been procured, as children in the nursery are told that birds are caught, by sprinkling salt on their tails.—There are other things also in the proceedings which our readers will find well worthy of their attention.

The bill, having passed the House of Representatives, has now to undergo consideration in the Senate. Whatever its ultimate fate may be, the ninety-five Representatives of the people who have manfully battled against it in the House of Representatives, are entitled to the thanks of the friends of home industry all over the United States, as well of those who till the soil as of those who prepare its products for market.

National Intelligence.
The London Times, June 15, says: The despatches of General Taylor are remarkable for their succinct energy, and the absence of those verbose and grandiloquent strains which we are accustomed to meet with in narratives of American exploits. He writes like a man of sense, skill, and courage; and we have not the slightest wish to detract from the honors he has gallantly earned under the flag of his country.—Whatever opinion we may entertain of the causes of this war, and of the political motives in which it originated, the behavior of the American General and his troops deserves to be judged of by a much higher standard than the policy of the Government which it is their duty to serve. The conduct of the Mexican army, on the contrary, demonstrates the utter inability of that Government to protect any portion of its dominions from invasion; and it degrades the descendants of the Spanish Americans still lower in the rank of nations.

FROM FORT LEAVENWORTH.—The officers of the steamer Amaranth report the abandonment of the U. S. Fort at Table Creek, and the return of Capt. Price's company stationed there to Fort Leavenworth. The temporary buildings which had been erected for the immediate accommodation of the troops were destroyed, and all the stores and provisions were put on board the A., together with Capt. P.'s company of Infantry, and brought down to Fort Leavenworth. The Mormons in the vicinity of Council Bluffs have commenced crossing the Missouri, and it is said that from 50 to 100 families go over daily. Provisions were very scarce amongst them, and many are suffering from extreme hunger. It is reported that Capt. Allen, of the U. S. service, has been sent up, and that he has enlisted five hundred of the men as Infantry, to serve in Col. Kearney's expedition to Santa Fe. The Amaranth broke her engine above Weston, which detained her on her passage down. She left Fort Leavenworth on Tuesday, the 14th inst., up to that time wagons, laden with provisions and stores were still going out to the prairies. Nothing new had transpired about the Fort, and nothing of importance had been received from Col. Kearney or the troops under his command. A company of volunteers from Monroe county under the command of one Giddings were encamped on the opposite side of the river, waiting, as it seems, for the arrival of Sterling Price, in whose regiment they have enlisted to go. It is reported that this Capt. Giddings is the same individual who, a short time since abandoned the Glasgow company of volunteers while rendezvoused at the Fort, and that he went into Monroe on his own hook where he raised a company for Price under the false impression that unless they elected him Captain and marched under his command to the Fort they would not be received; his men had found out better, and it is said were getting heartily tired of him, and furthermore declared their intention of not crossing the river until a new election for Captain had been held: Captain Edmondson's company were at Lexington as the Amaranth came down.—St. Louis New Era.

"THE LADIES."—We admire them because of their beauty, respect them because of their virtues, adore them because of their intelligence, and love them because we can't help it.

MARRIED.—On Monday, the 13th inst., by the Rev. Paten Stevens, Dr. J. R. DINWID, to Miss ELENOR, daughter of the Rev. James Barnes, all of Randolph county.

Together may they happy live,
Together may they die;
And each a starry crown receive,
And reign above the sky.

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